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1937.



Tyne Port Health Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.


NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE :

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY, RUTHERFORD STREET ;

ALSO AT MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

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Tyne Port Health Authority.

CONSTITUTED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S ORDER,
DATED 29TH MARCH, 1897.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF NEWCASTLE.

ALDERMAN J. MOORE, J.P. (Chairman).

COUNCILLOR W. THOMPSON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR E. G. KING.

COUNCILLOR A. E. BEDSON.

COUNCILLOR E. F. WEIDNER.

COUNCILLOR H. MOAT.

COUNCILLOR J. CARR, M.B.E.

COUNCILLOR R. M. ROWE.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF GATESHEAD.

ALDERMAN W. WARDILL, J.P.

ALDERMAN J. WHITE, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

ALDERMAN P. S. HANCOCK.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF SOUTH SHIELDS.

ALDERMAN J. W. WATSON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. GARNETT.

COUNCILLOR R. EWART.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF TYNEMOUTH.

COUNCILLOR J. HUNTER.

ALDERMAN J. MUNBY, J.P.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF WALLSEND.

ALDERMAN W. NORTH, J.P.

ALDERMAN J. MASON, J.P.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF JARROW.

ALDERMAN J. SYMONDS.

ELECTED BY THE HEBBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

COUNCILLOR T. H. SMITH.

ELECTED BY THE FELLING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

COUNCILLOR J. BURLISON.

ELECTED BY THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

COUNCILLOR W. COX.

ELECTED BY THE NEWBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

COUNCILLOR R. H. KEYS.

ELECTED BY THE WHICKHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

COUNCILLOR J. McDERMOTT, J.P.

Officers and Staff,

Medical Officer of Health	T. L. J. COXON, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.		
Clerk	J. ENGLISH.		
Treasurer	J. E. KENNEDY.		
Sanitary Inspector	N. Park, Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute.		
Deputy Sanitary			
Inspector	H. M. COATS	„	„
Assistant Food Inspector	*R. O. BURN	„	„
Assistant Sanitary			
Inspector	W. B. WEATHERSTON	„	„
„ „ ..	R. T. B. DAVIES	„	„
„ „ ..	†W. G. R. STEVENSON	„	„
„ „ ..	‡W. P. HARRISON	„	„
Clerk, Mill Dam Offices ..	E. M. GLENNY.		
Ratsearcher	B. MCGURK.		
„	J. H. ROBINSON.		
„	H. BURN.		
Launches	J. W. RAY, Senior Coxswain.		
„	J. COLTHERD.		
„	J. W. WEST.		
Caretaker, Mill Dam Offices	J. SHOREY.		

* Certificate for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

† Commenced duties at Tyne Ports 18th January, 1937.

‡ Commenced duties at Tyne Ports 11th October, 1937.

OFFICES OF THE AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health and Inspector : Mill Dam, South Shields.

Clerk to the Authority : 145, Pilgrim Street. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.

Tyne Port Health Authority.

MILL DAM,
SOUTH SHIELDS,
MARCH, 1938.

THE CHAIRMAN,
VICE-CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
of the Tyne Port Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMAN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for year 1937 on the existing condition of the Tyne Port and of the work of your Officers during this period.

The amount of shipping entering the Tyne was substantially the same as in 1936, and was an increase over the year 1935 of some 400,000 tons.

Of this tonnage a larger proportion of vessels entered the various repairing yards on the river and in consequence a greater number of sanitary defects received attention than in the previous year.

There occurred no cases of major infectious disease on board vessels entering, and fewer cases of minor disease were reported, despite the relaxation of adequate continental port control occasioned by the many and various European crisis and state of war existing in the Spanish Peninsular, Northern Africa and Asia.

An increase in the passenger traffic was a feature of the year, and with improved accommodation and faster vessels ready for commission in 1938, it is anticipated that a further expansion of this traffic will take place.

Three changes in the Staff of the Authority took place during the year.

In view of the importance of exerting effective supervision of "Imported Foodstuffs," Inspector Burn was appointed Food Inspector, and two assistant sanitary inspectors were appointed to bring the establishment up to normal strength.

Your chief inspector, executive and office staff have shown a splendid spirit of co-operation, although the inadequacy of accommodation continues to be a severe handicap to the proper development and expansion of this service.

In conclusion, I wish, on behalf of my Staff and myself, to thank the Committee for their interest in our work and their kindly consideration of the many points and difficulties arising from time to time. This attitude tends much to permeate confidence between the Authority and their Staff and I, personally, greatly appreciate it.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. L. J. COXON.

TYNE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year ended 31st December, 1937.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE TYNE PORTS DURING THE YEAR 1937.

TABLE A.

	Number.	Tonnage.	Number inspected.		Number reported to be defective	Number of Vessels on which defects were remedied.	Number of Vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage Infectious Disease. on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.			
FOREIGN—							
Steamers	2,991	3,470,815	390	2,889	313	313	16
*Motor	298	612,756	104	276	21	21	1
Sailing	2	254	—	2	—	—	—
Fishing	205	33,205	—	53	3	3	—
Total Foreign	3,496	4,117,030	494	3,220	337	337	17
COASTWISE—							
Steamers	4,882	4,305,640	23	4,177	407	407	9
*Motor	732	483,488	9	534	21	21	1
Sailing	85	9,360	—	2	—	—	—
Fishing	9,976	405,830	—	281	7	7	—
Total Coastwise ..	15,675	5,204,318	32	4,994	435	435	10
Total Foreign and Coastwise	19,171	9,321,348	526	8,214	772	772	27

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than Steamers.

Total number of crews	of vessels visited by Inspectors	165,685
„ „ passengers	„ „ „	24,775
Tonnage of Steamers	„ „ „	7,453,655
„ Motor Vessels	„ „ „	1,074,244
„ Sailing Vessels	„ „ „	1,314
„ Fishing Vessels	„ „ „	28,435

The Nationalities of Vessels inspected were as follows :—

British	4,889
American	13
Belgian	16
Danish	319
Danzic Free State	5
Dutch	288
Egyptian	7
Esthonian	85
Finnish	180
French	183
German.....	349
Greek	35
Hungarian	1
Italian	12
Jugo-Slav	19
Latvian	86
Lithuanian	6
Panama	8
Peruvian	1
Polish	1
Portugese	3
Newfoundland	1
Norwegian	712
Roumanian	2
Russian	44
Spanish.....	29
Swedish	586
Total	<u>7,880</u>

The Nationalities of Fishing Vessels inspected were as follows :—

British	264
Dutch	1
French	48
Icelandic	21
Total	<u>334</u>

The Number of Re-visits made during the year were as follows :—

In connection with the issuing of Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates (Form Port 11)	906
In connection with Sickness	105
In order to have defects remedied.....	658
Total	<u>1,669</u>

The number of Vessels inspected during each year for the last 10 years has been as follows :—

1928	.....	8,431
1929	.....	9,495
1930	.....	8,236
1931	.....	7,153
1932	Vessels	7,088
	Fishing Vessels	257
	Re-Visits	1,156
		<hr/> 8,501
1933	Vessels	7,350
	Fishing Vessels	884
	Re-Visits	1,638
		<hr/> 9,872
1934	Vessels	7,823
	Fishing Vessels	626
	Re-Visits	2,053
		<hr/> 10,502
1935	Vessels	7,608
	Fishing Vessels	721
	Re-Visits	1,890
		<hr/> 10,219
1936	Vessels	8,055
	Fishing Vessels	499
	Re-Visits	1,735
		<hr/> 10,289
1937	Vessels	7,880
	Fishing Vessels	334
	Re-Visits	1,669
		<hr/> 9,883

II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(A) PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING 1937.

No. of Passengers.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Trans- migrants.
Inwards	*22,104	..	..	779
Outwards	*21,556	..	..	324

* This total includes 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.

The number of inward passengers as stated in the above table shows an increase of 2,010 as compared with the numbers dealt with during 1936. There are regular sailings from the Tyne to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and Holland. Coastwise trade with London, Liverpool, Hull, Middlesbrough, Aberdeen and Leith.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH PASSENGERS PRINCIPALLY ARRIVE.

521 Vessels arrived with 11,369 Alien Passengers from January 1st, 1937, to December 31st, 1937.

There has been no alteration in the class of Aliens arriving at the Tyne Area during the past year. They are mostly Scandinavians of a healthy, cleanly type, in comfortable circumstances. They include visitors, business people, and students coming to learn English ; also contract seamen and transmigrants under bonds.

Passenger Vessels carrying Aliens arrive at Newcastle Quay, where there is office accommodation for the Immigration Staff and Medical Examination Rooms.

The Norwegian Mail Vessels arrive at Tyne Commission Quay and Railway Station at Albert Edward Dock, North Shields, where examinations are carried out on board.

The increasing amount of Passenger Traffic between this port and Scandinavia has determined the two main passenger lines to put into commission larger vessels of increased accommodation to replace those already employed on the service. The number of sailings with the faster new vessels will be approximately doubled.

During the year 1937 a passenger air service was established, at first on experimental lines, but later running to a five days per week service. One eight seater plane departs for Norway on each of these days and returns to the Woolsington Air Port, Newcastle, the same evening. An augmented service for 1938 is envisaged.

All Aliens arriving at Out Ports in the Tyne Area, *i.e.*, AMBLE, BLYTH, SUNDERLAND, SEAHAM, MIDDLESBROUGH AND WEST HARTLEPOOL, are temporarily landed to proceed to the Immigration Office, Newcastle, for examination.

No infectious cases have occurred amongst the Alien passengers during the year.

CARGO TRAFFIC.

(B).

The trade of the Tyne Ports is indicated by the following list of Ports to which vessels trade from the Tyne and include most of the countries of the world.

The chief imports are :—

Timber from Scandinavia, Canada, North America and Russia.

Agricultural and Dairy Produce from Denmark, Norway, Canada and North America.

Fruit from Spain, Germany, Norway, Holland, Canada and North America.

Vegetables from Germany and Holland.

Iron Ore from Spain and North African Ports.

Sugar from North America and Continental Ports.
 Frozen Meat from Australia, New Zealand and Argentine.
 Grain from Canada, River Plate, India, Australia and Russia.
 Tinned Goods from Canada, North America and Norway.
 Oil from Persia and Mexico.
 Wood Pulp from Scandinavia.

The chief exports are :—

Coal and Coke to all countries of the world.
 Machinery and Locomotives to Belgium, Russia, India,
 Australia and South America.
 Chemicals to all countries.
 Textiles to Scandinavia.
 Iron and Steel Goods to all European Countries.

(c).

From all ports of the World.

III.—SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

(A) FOR THE PORT.

The water supply for the Tyne Ports is obtained from the following sources :—Newcastle and Gateshead Water Co., Sunderland and South Shields Water Co., and Tynemouth Water Co.

(B) FOR SHIPPING.

Vessels may obtain fresh water direct from hydrants from all these supplies ; also from 15 Water Boats which obtain their supply from the above Companies.

The following hydrants are at the disposal of vessels for a direct supply of fresh water :—

- 1.—At North Shields Fish Quay, the fishing fleet, foreign and coastwise, obtain their supply direct from the hydrants.
- 2.—At North Shields, above Smith's Dock, there are five hydrants, each with a separate meter where the water boats obtain their supply from the Tynemouth Water Co.
- 3.—On the South side, at Tyne Dock, there are hydrants on No. 2 and No. 3 Jetties, where the water boats obtain their supply direct from the mains. All vessels in this area obtain their fresh water from the water boats.
- 4.—In the mid-Tyne area there are hydrants at Howdon and Wallsend, where water boats obtain their supply of fresh water. All vessels requiring fresh water in this area obtain it from water boats.

5.—In the Newcastle and Gateshead Area there are hydrants fitted with hose up to 100 feet with meter attachment.

(a) At Newcastle Quay there are 22 hydrants available for the supply of fresh water from the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Co. Vessels are supplied with drinking water on application to the Quaymaster. The only difficulty they have experienced in supplying water direct from these hydrants has been in the case of very large vessels after discharging cargo and at high water. The water tanks of these exceptional vessels have been as much as 40 feet above the level of the hydrant, and more than 300 feet away. In these cases the vessels are supplied by water boats.

(b) At Tyne-Tees Co.'s Wharf, Johnson's Cement Wharf and King Edward Wharf, there are hydrants fitted with hose and meter attachment for the supply of fresh water.

6.—Dunston, Elswick and Derwenthaugh area.

(a) Dunston Staiths (L. & N.E.R.). These staiths are fully provided with hydrants and connecting hose at six berths for the supply of fresh water to vessels.

(b) Elswick Staiths. Hydrant and hose connections are provided on the wharf for the supply of fresh water to vessels.

(c) Vickers Armstrong, Ltd. Provision is made for the supply of fresh water to vessels, where hydrants and hose on wharf are available.

In addition to the above water supply for vessels in this area there are always two water boats available.

(C) NUMBER OF WATER BOATS AND THEIR SANITARY CONDITION.

There are 15 water boats available for the supply of fresh water to vessels at Tyne Ports. The following is a list of vessels and Owners :

<i>Name of Water Boat.</i>	<i>Name of Owner.</i>
" Thomas and Alice "	Messrs. Pascoe & Co.
" Tyne "	" "
" I'll Try "	" "
" Reonora "	Donnelly & Murdock.
" Early Dawn "	" " "
" Lord Barnard "	" " "
" Medway "	William Clark.

<i>Name of Water Boat.</i>	<i>Name of Owner.</i>
“ Royal Sovereign ”	Messrs. Fenn Bros.
“ Hearts of Oak ”	„ „
“ Britannia ”	„ Aitken & Co.
“ Blossom ”	„ „
“ Crystal Stream ”	„ „
“ Harmony ”	„ „
“ Daydream ”	„ V. A. Curry.
“ Alice ”	„ Westgarth & Co.

The majority of these boats are old and present considerable difficulties to the crew in order to keep hoses and tanks in a satisfactory state. Hatch covers are frequently leaking and are insufficient to prevent contamination from drainage water and surface dirt.

Frequent inspections have, however, shown that the crews endeavour to keep the craft in as good a condition as the structure of the boats will allow, and take all reasonable precautions to ensure that a satisfactory supply of water is delivered to ships.

No complaints regarding the quality of water supplied were received during the year, and constant supervision by the Officers of this Authority was exercised during the year.

IV.—PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.

1.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH DECLARATIONS OF HEALTH.

Declarations of Health are supplied to Masters of vessels by the Pilots, Officers of H.M. Customs and Sanitary Officers on arrival. In the case of regular traders supplies of Declarations are issued to cover a period of three months.

Declarations are collected and examined by Officers of H.M. Customs or the Sanitary Officer whichever is first on board, and Forms P.S. 2 or P.S. 2A are left as receipt by the respective officers.

In cases where questions 1 to 6 are answered in the negative the vessel is allowed to proceed, but when answered in the affirmative the Port Health Authority is at once notified and pratique withheld until the Medical Officer has visited the vessel.

2.—BOARDING OF VESSELS ON ARRIVAL.

All vessels reporting sickness are boarded on arrival by the Medical Officer and Chief Inspector.

Vessels from infected ports reporting sickness are sent direct to the appropriate mooring station for medical examination. All other vessels are boarded and examined on arrival at their appointed berths.

3.—NOTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORITY OF INWARD VESSELS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION (WIRELESS MESSAGES, LAND SIGNAL STATIONS, INFORMATION FROM PILOTS, CUSTOMS OFFICERS, ETC.).

Masters of vessels requiring special attention on arrival are able to get in communication with the Port Health Authority by wireless (Telegraphic Address—Portelth, South Shields) giving particulars and probable time of arrival.

Pilots report any sickness on passing H.M. Customs Hailing Station, who in turn are in direct telephonic communication with the Mill Dam Office.

4.—MOORING STATIONS DESIGNATED UNDER ARTICLE 10.

(a) *Within the Docks*, (b) *Outside the Docks*.

It has been arranged with H.M. Customs and Tyne Improvement Commission to adopt the following scheme in reference to moorings other than the Quarantine Station at Jarrow Slake, which will remain as heretofore for dealing with infected vessels arriving direct from sea.

(a) Tyne Dock,	(b) Dunston,
Northumberland Dock,	Newcastle Quay,
Albert Edward Dock.	Jarrow Slake.

At each of these places arrangements have been made by the Medical Officer of Health with the Dock Masters concerned to provide water isolation buoys when required. At any other place of mooring, discharging or loading in the Tyne Area, the Medical Officer will designate a place of mooring station when required.

In order to prevent unnecessary delay in shipping in the Port the following procedure should be carried out:—

- (1) Any ship with cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or small-pox on board shall proceed to the mooring station at Jarrow Slake.
- (2) Where a ship, whether foreign going or not, arrives at the Tyne from a foreign port and it appears in answer to questions or otherwise that:—
 - (a) During the voyage or last six weeks of the voyage there has been on the ship a death from illness suspected to be any of the five above-mentioned diseases, she shall proceed to the appointed mooring station nearest her ordinary berth.

- (b) During the voyage or last six weeks of same, plague has occurred or been suspected amongst rats or mice on the ship, or sickness or death not attributable to poison or other methods of destruction has occurred amongst rats or mice on the ship, she shall proceed to her appropriate mooring station nearest her ordinary berth.
- (c) The ship has (1) called at a port or seaboard included in the weekly return of infected or suspected ports or seaboard but reports "all well" during the voyage, and arrives with no sickness on board, unless a written notice to the contrary has been delivered to the Customs Officer by or on behalf of the Medical Officer or

(2) has on board a case of minor infectious disorder, namely, chicken-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, pneumonia, tuberculosis, mumps, cerebro spinal fever, erysipelas, malaria or dysentery, she will be permitted to proceed to her ordinary place of mooring, loading or discharge, and be granted modified pratique there, the Medical Officer being informed.

5.—PARTICULARS OF ANY STANDING EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 14.

Under Article 14 any vessel arriving and having on board a case of minor infectious disorder, namely, chicken-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, pneumonia, tuberculosis, mumps, cerebro spinal fever, erysipelas, malaria or dysentery, she will be permitted to proceed to her ordinary place of mooring, loading or discharge, and be granted modified pratique there, the Medical Officer being informed.

6.—EXPERIENCE OF WORKING OF ARTICLE 16.

In our experience the effect of Article 16 has prevented unauthorised persons from boarding or leaving vessels before being dealt with under the Port Sanitary Regulations. So far no occasion has arisen to necessitate action under Article 16.

7.—WHAT, IF ANY, ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR :—

- (a) *Premises and waiting rooms for medical examination.*

Examination rooms are available at Mill Dam Offices, South Shields, Tyne Commission Quay, North Shields and Newcastle Quay.

(b) *Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles.*

Disinfection of infected quarters is carried out by the Tyne Port Health Authority's Staff.

Bedding, clothing and other articles are dealt with at the Steam Disinfection Station at Walkergate.

Arrangements have been made for the cleansing of persons at Walkergate Hospital.

(c) *Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purpose of the Regulations.*

Persons for whom accommodation is required for the purpose of the Regulations are sent to Walkergate Hospital.

(d) *Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Small-pox and other infectious diseases.*

Arrangements have been made for the reception of all infectious diseases at Walkergate Hospital, North Shields and South Shields Infectious Hospitals.

(e) *Ambulance Transport.*

Transport of cases by water is carried out by the Authority's Launches. Cases of land transport by Motor Ambulance.

(f) *Supervision of contacts.*

Contacts may be sent to Walkergate Hospital or dealt with on board.

8.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RATS FOR PLAGUE.

These examinations are carried out at the Bacteriological Laboratory of the College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

9.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR OTHER BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

These examinations are also carried out at the Bacteriological Laboratory of the College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

10.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE AMONG SAILORS UNDER INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Masters of all vessels inspected are asked to report any case of venereal disease occurring amongst their crews, when instructions are given for the treatment of venereal disease at the local clinics.

11.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INTERMENT OF DEAD.

When death occurs on board ships at Tyne Ports the body is removed to the nearest mortuary and arrangements made for the interment.

TABLE C.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS LANDED FROM VESSELS.

Disease.	No. of Cases during the Year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average No. of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	.2
Dysentery	—	—	—	.8
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	.4
Erysipelas	—	—	—	.6
Malaria	—	1	1	1.0
Measles	—	—	—	1.0
Mumps	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	2	2	1.2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	.8
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1.8
Typhus	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—

TABLE D.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL.

Disease.	No. of Cases during the Year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average No. of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	.8
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	5	4	3.4
*Enteric	—	3	3	2.6
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	45	11	24.4
Measles	1	—	1	.6
Mumps	—	—	—	.2
Plague	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	2	2	4.4
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	—
†Smallpox	—	2	2	.4
Tuberculosis	—	2	2	3.8
Typhus	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	2.8

* Two of these cases were not confirmed by subsequent serological tests.

† One of these cases suspected; no further information as to whether diagnosis was confirmed.

DYSENTERY.

Date. 1937.	Name of Vessel.	From.	On Voyage.	On or after Arrival.	Remarks.	Notes on Arrival at Tyne.
Feb. 22	s.s. "Strix"	Suez and Abadan	1	—		Crew all well
Sept. 16	s.s. "Swainby" . . .	Santa Domingo, Sagua, Norfolk V.A., Takoradi Bergantino & London.	2	—		Crew all well
Oct. 7	s.s. "British Emperor"	Abadan, Southampton and Hamburg .	1	—		Crew all well
Dec. 21	s.s. "Dalkanna"	Alexandria, Suez Canal, Durban, Dakar and Lisbon.	1	—		Crew all well
			5	Nil.		

ENTERIC.

Feb. 18	s.s. "Lenfield" . . .	Rosario, St. Vincent, and Birkenhead.	*1	—		Crew all well
June 16	s.s. "Dalemoor" . .	Baltimore, Bahia Honda and Antwerp	1	—		Crew all well
Nov. 7	s.s. "Pukkastan" .	Buenos Aires, Rosario, St. Vincent & Antwerp	*1	—		Crew well all
			3	Nil. * sus- pected.		

MALARIA.

Jan. 8	s.s. "Eldon Park"	Burutu, Calabar, Accra, Takoradi, Freetown, Havre, Rotterdam and Hamburg.	3	—		Crew all well
Jan. 25	s.s. "Castlemoor"	Durban, Moji, Saigon, Sabang, Port Said and Dunkirk.	2	—		Crew all well
April 7	m.s. "David Livingstone"	West Coast Africa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Hull.	1	—		Crew all well
May 18	s.s. "Matadian" . .	Calabar, Port Harcourt, Freetown, Las Palmas and Rotterdam.	4	—		Crew all well
June 15	s.s. "O. A. Broden"	Port Gentil & Bremen . .	1	—		Crew all well
July 1	s.s. "Drammens- fjord"	Takoradi, Saude and Stavanger.	3	—		Crew all well

MALARIA—Continued.

Date. 1937.	Name of Vessel.	From.	On Voyage.	On or after Arrival.	Remarks.	Notes on Arrival at Tyne.
July 9	s.s. "Mary Slessor"	Bathurst, Accra, Lagos, Takoradi, Freetown, Las Palmas and Ham- burg.	16	—		Crew all well
July 21	s.s. "Menin Ridge"	Oran, Arzeu, Granton & Grangemouth.	—	1		Removed to hospital
Aug. 31	s.s. "Atlantic" ...	Pepel and Grangemouth	1	—		Crew all well
Sept. 16	s.s. "Swainby" ..	Santa Domingo, Sagua, Norfolk, V.A., Tako- radi, Bergnetino and London.	1	—		Crew all well
Sept. 22	s.s. "Observer" ..	Laurenco, Marques, Beira, Durban and Liverpool.	1	—		Crew all well
Dec. 9	s.s. "Imperial Transport"	Curacao and Hamburg ..	12	—		Crew all well
			45	1		

MEASLES.

Jan. 21	s.s. "Forresbank".	Buenos Aires, St. Vincent and Hull.	1	—		Crew all well
			1	Nil.		

PNEUMONIA.

Mar. 9	s.s. "Hopemount"	Curacao and Trinidad ..	1	—		Crew all well
Sept. 13	s.s. "Houston City"	Haiphong, Saigon, Port Said and Dunkirk.	1	—		Crew all well
Oct. 12	m.s. "Clan Macdougall"	Greenock	—	1		Removed to General Hospital, New- castle
Nov. 23	s.s. "Vera"	Helsingborg and Windau	—	1		Removed to Harton Hospital, South Shields
			2	2		

SCARLET FEVER.

Date. 1937.	Name of Vessel.	From.	On Voyage.	On or after Arrival.	Remarks.	Notes on Arrival at Tyne.
Dec. 31	s.s. "Corbrook" ..	London	1	—		Crew all well
			1	Nil.		

SMALLPOX.

April 19	s.s. "Harpagan"	Vancouver, Shanghai, Dairen, Saigon, Singa- pore, Durban, Dakar, Bordeaux and Dun- kirk.	1	—		Crew all well
Jan. 25	s.s. "Castlemoor"	Durban, Moji, Saigon, Sabang, Port Said and Dunkirk.	*1	—		Crew all well
			2	Nil.		
			*Sus- pected.			

TUBERCULOSIS.

Feb. 4	s.s. "Llanishen" ..	Alexandria, Baltimore, Vancouver, Port Royal and London.	1	—		Crew all well
May 15	s.s. "Celtic Star"	San Francisco, San Pedro, Christobel, Liverpool, Havre London and Rotter- dam.	1	—		Crew all well
			2	Nil.		

PSITTACOSIS.

Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930.

34 vessels arrived at Tyne Ports with 29 parrots, 27 budgerigars, 11 lovebirds and 5 parakeets on board. Of these birds 1 parrot was destroyed and afterwards cremated.

No cases of Psittacosis (Parrot Disease) occurred during the year.

GENERAL SICKNESS ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT TYNE PORTS.

The subjoined Table gives a return of cases of Sickness* reported by Masters of Vessels as having occurred during the Voyage, or coming under the notice of the Tyne Port Officials in each month of the year 1937.

	Chicken-pox.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Enteric.	Erysipelas.	Malaria.	Measles.	Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever.	Smallpox.	Yellow Fever.	Tuberculosis.	Accidents.	Abscesses, Boils, and Carbuncles.	Appendicitis.	Asthma and Bronchitis.	Chronic Alcoholism.	Colds.	Disease of Bladder.	Disease of Digestive System.	Disease of Ear.	Disease of Heart.	Disease of Kidney.
January	5 †1	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
February	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 †1	5 †1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
March	1 †1	..	..	..	..	15 †1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
April	1	..	..	..	1 †1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	†1	..
May	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2 †1	..	2	..	1 †1	1	..	..	1	..	1
June	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 †2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
July	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
August	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 †1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
September	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	8 †1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
October	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6 †3	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	..
November..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
December	1	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	†1	1	..
TOTALS	5	3	..	46 †1	1	4 †1	1	2 †1	..	2 †1	68 †10	6	10	6	1 †1	14	3	2	3	3 †3	4

GENERAL SICKNESS ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT TYNE PORTS—Continued.

	Disease of Liver.	Disease of Nose.	Disease of Skin.	Disease of Stomach.	Disease of Veins.	Diabetes.	Epilepsy.	Hernia.	Heatstroke.	Influenza.	Lumbago.	Malignant Growths.	Mental.	Metarrhagia.	Non-defined.	Pleurisy and Congestion of Lungs.	Pyorrhoea and Dental.	Rheumatism and Neuritis.	Rheumatic Fever.	Tonsillitis.	Veneral.	TOTAL.
January	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	33
February	2	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	33
March	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	38
April	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	8	22
May	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	2	..	2	5	29
June	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	2	24
July	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	4	43
August	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	16
September	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	3	..	..	1	1	7	36
October	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	25
November..	1	1	..	1	7	20
December . 1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	5	36
TOTALS ...	1	1	9	15	1	1	2	4	1	28	1	1	1	2	17	7	2	8	2	9	58	355

* The names of the Diseases during the voyage are given as reported by the Masters of the vessels. † Deaths.

VESSELS ARRIVING FROM INFECTED OR SUSPECTED PORTS.

Vessels arriving at Tyne from infected Ports were boarded by the Medical Officer and Inspectors of the Tyne Port Health Authority, as under :—

Name of Port.		Direct to the Tyne.	To the Tyne Indirect.
Abadan .....	†	....	6
Accra .....	||	....	4
Alexandria	†*	1	19
Algiers	§*	7	35
Baltimore .....	*	....	1
Beira	†	3	1
Bizerta .....	†*	....	3
Bona	*	6	34
Bougie .....	*	....	3
Calcutta .....	††	....	1
Casablanca .....	*	....	9
Colombo .....	§	....	3
Dakar .....	||†§	1	44
Freetown	†*	1	9
Haifa .....	*	....	24
Houston .....	*	....	2
Jaffa .....	†*	....	6
Kaolack .....	||	....	1
Karachi .....	†§	....	3
Lisbon	†	4	14
Los Angeles .....	†*	....	4
Malta .....	§	....	2
Mobile	*	1	5
New York .....	*	....	28
Oporto .....	†	....	6
Oran	*	2	15
Philippeville .....	*	....	1
Port Said	†*	1	38
Rangoon .....	††	....	2
Rotterdam	*	19	4
Savannah .....	*	....	3
Sfax .....	*	....	5
Sucz .....	*	....	3
Tampa .....	*	....	1
Tunis .....	§*	....	7
TOTAL		46	346

§ Plague ‡ Cholera. † Smallpox. || Yellow Fever. * Typhus.

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

1.—STEPS TAKEN FOR THE DETECTION OF RODENT PLAGUE (*a*) IN SHIPS IN THE PORT.

All rats captured or killed on board ship are examined before being cremated. Suspected rats are sent to the College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for bacteriological examination. In cases where this examination proves positive, specimens are also sent to the Ministry of Health.

2.—MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF RATS BETWEEN SHIPS AND THE SHORE.

Rat guards are placed on all mooring ropes, also a wrapping of canvas coated with gas tar; gangways are limewashed, and strips of canvas coated with gas tar tacked down on gangways.

3.—METHODS OF DERATISATION OF (*a*) SHIPS.

Fumigation by sulphur dioxide and hydrogen cyanide.

Trapping.

4.—MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE DETECTION OF RAT PREVALENCE IN SHIPS.

Vessels are examined by our Inspectors and Rat-searchers.

5.—RAT-PROOFING.

(*a*) *To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat proof?*

The Tyne Port Health Authority have no jurisdiction over docks, wharves, warehouses and shore premises.

Measures have been taken by Shore Authorities in the construction and provision of new sheds on the quaysides with the result that rat harbourage has more or less been eliminated.

(*b*) *Action taken to extend rat-proofing on ships.*

When on examination rat harbourage is discovered, this matter is pointed out to the Owners' Superintendent, when we advise him to eliminate same as far as possible by substituting metal sheathing and expanded metal in place of wooden casings and sheathings.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE E.
(1) ON VESSELS.

Number of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
Black.....	19	19	23	65	151	24	5	77	176	74	22	63	718
Brown	21	21	18	41	105	56	90	34	51	74	56	39	606
Species not recorded	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Examined	40	40	41	106	256	80	95	111	227	148	78	102	1,324
Infected with Plague	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

TABLE F.

The docks, quays, wharves and warehouses at the Tyne Ports come under the jurisdiction of the Shore Authorities, and no reports are available.

TABLE G.

MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION ON PLAGUE "INFECTED" OR "SUSPECTED" VESSELS OR VESSELS FROM PLAGUE INFECTED PORTS ARRIVING IN THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

Total number of such Vessels arriving.	Number of such Vessels Fumigated by S.O.	Number of such Vessels Fumigated by H.C.N.	Number of such Vessels on which Trapping, Poisoning, etc., were employed.	Number of Rats Killed.	Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat Destruction were not carried out.
1.	2.	4.	6.	5.	7.
1.	21	—	—	—	8.
*3	1	—	—	—	2

* 2 Vessels arrived with a valid Certificate Form Port II on board.

TABLE H.

DERATISATION CERTIFICATES AND DERATISATION EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.

Net Tonnage.	No. of Ships	No. of Deratisation Certificates Issued.						No. of De- ratation Exemption Certificates Issued.	Total Certificates Issued.
		After Fumigation with				After Trapping, Poisoning, etc. 6	Total. 7		
		H.C.N. 3	Sulphur. 4	H.C.N. and Sulphur. 5					
1	2							8	9
Ships up to 300 tons	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	44
Ships from 301 tons to 1,000.....	98	—	1	—	—	—	1	97	98
Ships from 1,001 tons to 3,000.....	207	10	37	1	—	—	48	159	207
Ships from 3,001 tons to 10,000.....	185	13	33	—	—	—	46	139	185
Ships over 10,000 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	534	23	71	1	—	—	95	439	534

VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British.....	4,889	6	325	383
Other Nations	2,991	5	112	146

The Defects mentioned on the Vessels specified as under were complied with :—

British Steamers	504
British Motors	33
British Sail	—
Foreign Steamers	216
Foreign Motors	9
Foreign Sail	—
	<hr/>
	762
	<hr/> <hr/>

The Defects mentioned on the Fishing Vessels specified as under were complied with :—

British Fishing Vessels	7
Foreign Fishing Vessels.....	3
	<hr/>
	10
	<hr/> <hr/>

Defects of Vessels observed included the following :—

Inadequate ventilation	27
Defective Artificial Lighting	5
„ or insufficient heating arrangements.....	73
„ bulkheads	7
„ floors	22
„ doors	36
„ chainpipes	1
„ bunks	12
„ food lockers	3
„ food storage	1
„ cooking arrangements	1
„ or uncleanly drinking water supply	1
„ sounding pipe	1
„ shower roses	42
„ salt water cocks.....	4
„ tables	3
„ stair treads	3
„ waste pipes.....	1
„ wash basins	3
„ W.C.'s	51
Dampness due to condensation	5
„ „ leaky decks	46
„ „ leaking ports, skylights, and deck-	
lights.....	105
„ „ leaking side plates.....	2
„ „ leaking chain and hawsepipes....	32
„ „ deficient or obstructed floor	
drainage	11

Defects of Vessels observed—*Continued*.

Dampness due to water lodging on top of peak tanks	10
„ „ „ leaking gland.....	6
W.C.'s obsolete.....	1
„ foul or choked	17
„ inadequate flush	73
„ dirty	85
„ seats to repair	41
„ insufficient	1
„ to paint.....	5
Washrooms to cleanse	20
„ paint	6
„ wash basins foul	1
Forecastles to cleanse	170
„ verminous.....	243
„ litter to remove	84
„ discarded bedding to destroy	186
„ to paint.....	216
Messrooms to cleanse	4
Food lockers to cleanse	3
Absence of tables	1
Choked scuppers	5
Misappropriation of Crew's Spaces	15

VII.—FOOD INSPECTION.

(1) No legal actions were taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, the Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulation, 1933, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927, in regard to the class of Food Inspections which were carried out by the Tyne Port Health Authority's Inspectors.

(2) There are no Shell Fish Beds within the jurisdiction of the Tyne Port Health Authority.

Owing to the large amount of foodstuffs imported into this area it was deemed advisable by the Board to appoint one of their officers as Food Inspector, thus relieving him of his other duties of inspection and permitting him to devote his whole time to the supervision of foodstuffs.

TYNE COMMISSION QUAY, NORTH SHIELDS.

Food stuffs imported from Norway :—

BERGEN.

	Tons.	Cwts.		Tons.	Cwts.
Fresh Fish	20,037	5	Stock Fish	10,983	15
Herring	2,947	10	Smoked Herring	137	5
Cured Herring.....	59	15	Salt Herring	12	10
Cod Oil.....	159	15	Poultry	1	5
Game	2	10	Eggs	685	15
Bacon	585	—	Cheese	3	10
Margarine	2	5	Provisions.....	109	15
Canned Fish	1,591	4	Fruit Juice	5	10
Berries	62	3	Pears	6	10
Grapes	—	10	Potatoes	20	15
Salt	19	15	Salt Meat	1	—
Flour	2	5	Beer.....	35	15
Whisky	2	10			

Of these foodstuffs the following were condemned and sent to Fish Guana Works, North Shields :—

	Cwts.	Qrs.		Cwts.	Qrs.
Fresh Fish	14	3	Herring	15	2
Prawns	1	1	Stock Fish	4	—
Smoked Salmon	16½	lbs.			

OSLO.

	Tons.	Cwts.		Tons.	Cwts.
Fresh Fish	9	5	Canned Fish	1	—
Cod Oil.....	6	—	Bilberries	81	5
Oranges	103	—	Eggs	13	14
Margarine	1	—	Bread	27	15
Provisions	40	—	Beer.....	—	15
Whale Oil	170	15			

Of these foodstuffs 103 tons of Oranges were found to be unsound.

GATESHEAD QUAY.

Foodstuffs imported from Amsterdam :—

	Tons.	Cwts.		Tons.	Cwts.
Onions	440	18	Cabbage	34	14
Potatoes.....	646	17	Carrots	21	2
Beetroot.....	35	13	Parsnip	56	4
Pears	1	5	Fruit Pulp	1	3
Vegetables in Brine	13	8	Oranges.....	45	6
Walnuts and Almonds	19	2	Grape Fruit	2	6
Farina	117	14	Barley	389	5
Rice	240	5	Ground Rice	6	—
Tapioca	158	8	Peas.....	4	—
Beans	4	—	Potato Flour	151	17
Maize Starch	3	—	Meat Preserves	1	12
Jellied Veal	35	8	Lunch Tongues	1	13
Cheese	545	18	Bacon	1,336	3
Butter	1,810	19	Eggs	737	19
Condensed Milk	2,320	15	Milk Powder	2	3

GATESHEAD QUAY—*Continued.*

	Tons.	Cwts.		Tons.	Cwts.
Margarine	74	13	Block Milk	—	2
Sugar	4	—	Tea	9	15
Chocolate	12	13	Cocoa Powder	24	14
Cocoa Butter.....	87	7	Coffee	4	18
Confectionery	2	2	Glucose	18	—
Rice Wafers	—	8	Dutch Drops	1	2
Port Wine	48	18	Advocat	2	3
Liqueurs	—	5	Olive Oil	17	16

Foodstuffs imported from Hamburg :—

	Tons.	Cwts.		Tons.	Cwts.
Horseradish	3	18	Onions.....	1,214	6
Bilberries	362	4	Carrots	2	9
Peanuts	9	17	Walnuts	5	10
Pears	16	19	Tomatoes	8	15
Garlic	—	19	Hops	7	9
Tomato Puree	21	3	Barley	5	—
Beans	7	17	Rice	23	3
Peas	136	12	Split Peas.....	5	—
Flour	840	19	Flaked Meal	1	—
Bran	200	2	Oats.....	4	—
Canned Prawns.....	8	17	Eggs	946	7
Partridges	—	13	Yeast	243	10
Sugar	428	7	Mustard	3	4
Rock Salt	176	—	Epsom Salts	740	1
Confectionery	17	15	Carbonate Potash	3	12
Olive Oil	10	17	Beer.....	31	10
Wine.....	1	8	Rum	13	7
Lime Juice	11	2			

Foodstuffs imported from London :—

	Tons.	Cwts.		Tons.	Cwts.
Dates and Figs	33	10	Lemons	16	—
Apples	243	5	Lemon Skins in brine ...	109	8
Grape Fruit	43	14	Prunes.....	66	6
Hops.....	12	17	Onions.....	37	10
Potatoes.....	7	7	Currants and Raisins ...	106	2
Fruit Pulp	8	12	Pears	22	5
Oranges	11	7	Fruit Juice	2	4
Almonds	30	8	Pomegranates	4	15
Margarine	3,816	14	Butter	214	17
Cheese	73	11	Eggs	8	6
Bacon	3	4	Milk Powder	35	12
Condensed Milk	73	6	Hams	24	19
Dripping	3	—	Provisions.....	932	19
Canned Meats	757	15	Canned Fruits	507	4
Canned Salmon.....	301	12	Canned Fish	23	11
Rice	72	4	Meals	5	—
Peas	79	11	Beans	55	—
Flour	30	—	Sugar.....	450	11
Tea	1,657	11	Jams	159	4
Syrup	52	17	Coffee	35	8
Preserves	16	19	Tartaric	258	16
Confectionery	68	18	Glucose	132	7
Stearine	5	1	Wine	104	19
Beer	15	16			

Of these foodstuffs 6 cwts. 3 qrs. of Margarine was found to be unsound.

DUNSTON FLOUR MILLS.

85,539 tons, 7 cwts. of Wheat were imported at these mills from Canada, Australia, South America, Russia and King's Lynn.

MILL DAM QUAY, SOUTH SHIELDS.

1,541 tons 7 cwts. of Potatoes were discharged at this Quay from Scotland.

TYNE DOCK.

607 tons of Oats were discharged at this Dock from Scotland.

FISH QUAY, NORTH SHIELDS.

Vessels arriving with White Fish and Herrings have been regularly inspected at the Fish Quay. The Fish landed from the boats was found to be of good quality.

The total arrival of Fishing Vessels at the Quay, North Shields, steam, motor and sailing, is *9,976 (3,771 trawlers and 6,205 Herring Drifters) as compared with a total of 8,994 the previous year.

* From a return courteously furnished by Mr. Thos. Mackenzie, Quay Master, Fish Quay, North Shields.

ADVICE AS TO SICKNESS

on shipboard, and other matters, continue to be received from and forwarded to the Health Departments of other British Port Health Authorities.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

The Inspector reports that it has not been necessary to take any action against Masters of Steamers for the evolution of dense smoke during 1937.

REGULATIONS.

Copies of Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, have been issued to all Owners, Agents, Masters and Pilots.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, YELLOW FEVER AND SMALLPOX.

No cases of Cholera, Plague, Yellow Fever or Smallpox occurred in the Port during the year 1937.

DERATISATION AND DERATISATION EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES.

Under the International Convention of Paris, 1926, the following certificates were issued during the year 1937 :—

Deratisation Certificates	95
Deratisation Exemption Certificates	439
	<hr/>
	534
	<hr/> <hr/>

By comparison with the previous year, it will be noted that the total number of certificates issued shows a substantial reduction, despite the increased number of vessels using the Port.

This is accounted for by the greatly increased number of accredited ports, not only in this country, but throughout the world.

A reduction in the ship borne rat population has been noted in ships of all nationalities and engaged in all types of trade.

There still remains, however, a fixed proportion of ships which, despite frequent fumigation, shows a persistent infestation by rats.

LAUNCHES.

The Motor Ambulance Launch T. P. H. A. No. 1 has been maintained in good condition and is running well.

Motor Launch T. P. S. A. No. 2 was taken out of commission during the year owing to its unseaworthy state.

Specification for a new launch similar in capacity and size to T. P. H. A. No. 1 was drawn up, and tenders for its construction were invited from boat-builders throughout the country. The tender of Messrs. H. B. Hornsby & Co., of Wallasey, was eventually accepted by the Committee, and the building of the launch was put in hand, delivery being promised for the early part of 1938.

ACCOMMODATION.

The question of the provision of new accommodation for the Staff of the Officers of the Authority is still in the stage of discussion, and despite many meetings, has not progressed substantially during the past year.

It is the sincere hope of the staff that in the near future a satisfactory solution to the problem may be found, as continued work under existing conditions cannot be envisaged except with dismay.

CO-OPERATION WITH OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES.

As much of the success of the work of this Authority depends on the co-operation which it receives from outside sources, I would wish to express my keen appreciation of the help so received.

In addition to the assistance of Officials of the corporations and councils of those authorities who form part of our Joint Board, I would particularly like to thank the Officers of the Tyne Improvement Commission, His Majesty's Collector of Customs, the Chief Immigration Officer and their respective staffs.

In many ways these Officers have, by their timely help in their respective departments, rendered effective much of our work which would otherwise have been abortive.

Finally, I would like to place on record my gratitude to my own Staff for the quality of their work and the loyalty they have shown.

Mr. Park and the entire staff deserve well the best thanks of the Authority.

T. L. J. COXON, M.D., B.HY., D.P.H.

MILL DAM,
SOUTH SHIELDS,
MARCH, 1938.

